

(11)Publication number:

11-171779

(43)Date of publication of application: 29.06.1999

(51)Int.CI.

A61K 31/70 A61K 9/00 A61K 9/14 A61K 33/18

(21)Application number: 09-335392

(71)Applicant : KOWA CO

TEIKA SEIYAKU KK

(22)Date of filing:

05.12.1997

(72)Inventor: INAGI TOSHIO

MORI KAZUE

TAKEUCHI HIDETATSU

## (54) SEMI-SOLID PREPARATION FOR REPAIRING DAMAGED SKIN

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain the subject preparation that stably retains good sense of use with reduced change in its hardness with time by formulating a plurality of powdery saccharides different in their average particle sizes.

SOLUTION: The objective pharmaceutical preparation is obtained by formulating powdery saccharides (as refined sugar, glucose, mannitol and the like) having different average particle sizes in the range of preferably from  $10-1,200~\mu m$  (the powdery saccharides of  $10-100~\mu m$  and of  $150-800~\mu m$  are mixed at a weight ratio of 1/1-99/1), preferably in an amount of 50-90~wt.%. In a preferred embodiment, 0.5-10~wt.% of an antimicrobial agent as providone iodine, 10-40~wt.% of a shape-retaining agent as dextrin, 0.5-30~wt.% of a solubilizer as potassium iodide and 1-30~wt.% of water are additionally formulated and the pH of the preparation is adjusted to 3.5-6.0~with a pH controller as hydrochloric acid, sodium hydroxide or the like.

### LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

17.06.2004

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

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#### **CLAIMS**

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Semisolid preparation for breakage skin restoration characterized by blending two or more sorts of powder sugar with which mean particle diameter differs.

[Claim 2] Semisolid preparation for breakage skin restoration according to claim 1 which blended the powder sugar whose mean particle diameter is 10-100 micrometers, and the powder sugar whose mean particle diameter is 150-800 micrometers by the weight ratio of 1:1-99:1.

[Claim 3] Semisolid preparation for breakage skin restoration according to claim 1 or 2 whose pH of pharmaceutical preparation the total loadings of powder sugar are 50 - 90 % of the weight, water is blended for povidone iodine one to 30% of the weight 0.5 to 10% of the weight, and is 3.5-6.

[Claim 4] Furthermore, semisolid preparation for breakage skin restoration according to claim 3 which blends 10 - 40 % of the weight of shape retaining agents.

[Claim 5] Furthermore, semisolid preparation for breakage skin restoration according to claim 3 or 4 which blends 0.5 - 30 % of the weight of solubilizing agents.

[Translation done.]

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention blends powder sugar, and aging of a degree of hardness is small and it is related with the semisolid preparation for breakage skin restoration which maintains a feeling of an activity stable and good for a long period of time.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Since sugar has a wound healing operation and a granulation formation operation, it is used for the burn and the therapy of an open wound. moreover, [R.A.Knutson et.al. for which the pharmaceutical preparation which added antimicrobial agents, such as povidone iodine, to sugar in recent years is used as pharmaceutical preparation for breakage skin restoration; Southern Medical Journal, Vol.74, No.11, 1329–1335 (1981), and Kiyokazu Sone et al. —; "hospital pharmacy" Vol.10, No.5, and 315–322(1984)].

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, the pharmaceutical preparation containing such sugar had the trouble that a degree of hardness increased with time after preparation. The increment in a degree of hardness worsens plasticity, and makes it difficult with [ for a scratch ] \*\*. Moreover, sugar content pharmaceutical preparation also had the trouble that homogeneity was lost and served as a feeling of an activity which carried out granulative one with time. [0004] As an approach of lowering the degree of hardness of sugar content pharmaceutical preparation, although the loadings of sugar were decreased or there was an approach to which the loadings of water are made to increase, the problem was in stability — a blot of liquid comes out of any approach to the upper layer or the lower layer of pharmaceutical preparation, or a spot appears. Moreover, in order to improve the extensibility of the pharmaceutical preparation containing sugar recently, the approach of blending a high-concentration glycerol was reported (JP,9-40563,A). However, the pharmaceutical preparation obtained by this approach had the bad stability of sugar or an antimicrobial agent, and it was not a satisfying thing.

[0005] Thus, the pharmaceutical preparation containing conventional sugar was what whose a degree of hardness increases or has a problem in stability. Therefore, the object of this invention has degree-of-hardness change in offering stable sugar content pharmaceutical preparation few. [0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In such the actual condition, this invention person had small aging of a degree of hardness by blending two or more sorts of powder sugar with which mean particle diameter differs, as a result of inquiring wholeheartedly, and a header and this invention were completed for the thing with a sufficient feeling of an activity acquired for stable pharmaceutical preparation.

[0007] That is, the semisolid preparation for breakage skin restoration characterized by this invention blending two or more sorts of powder sugar with which mean particle diameter differs is offered.

[8000]

[Embodiment of the Invention] As powder sugar used for this invention, although white soft sugar (sucrose), a glucose, glucose, a lactose, a mannitol, etc. are mentioned, for example, since the

white soft sugar or purified sees of a Japanese pharmacopoeia is equality, it is desirable.

[0009] As for the loadings of powder sugar, it is desirable to carry out to 50-90% of the weight of the whole pharmaceutical preparation (for "%" to only show hereafter), and it is desirable to consider as 60-80% especially.

[0010] Powder sugar has the desirable thing of the range the mean particle diameter of whose is 10 micrometers - 1200 micrometers, and its thing of the range which is 10-1000 micrometers is especially desirable.

[0011] It is required to blend two or more sorts of powder sugar with which mean particle diameter differs in this invention. Moreover, as two sorts of such combination The combination of the powder sugar whose mean particle diameter is 10–100 micrometers, and the thing whose mean particle diameter is 150–800 micrometers is desirable. Combination with that especially whose thing with a mean particle diameter of 15–80 micrometers and mean particle diameter are 200–400 micrometers is desirable, and as for these blending ratio of coal, 1:1–99:1 are desirable, and especially 2:1–70:1 are desirable, and also 4:1–20:1 are desirable.

[0012] The pharmaceutical preparation of this invention can be blended as occasion demands in addition to the above-mentioned powder sugar, combining suitably one sort, such as an antimicrobial agent, a shape retaining agent, pH regulator, a solubilizing agent, and water, or two sorts or more.

[0013] As an antimicrobial agent, although povidone iodine, chlorhexidine hydrochloride, a benzalkonium chloride, benzethonium chloride, cetyl pyridinium chloride, isopropyl methyl phenol, gentamicin sulfate, clotrimazole, etc. are mentioned, for example, povidone iodine and especially chlorhexidine hydrochloride are desirable. As for the loadings of an antimicrobial agent, it is desirable to carry out to 0.5 – 10% of the whole pharmaceutical preparation.

[0014] As a shape retaining agent, for example A dextrin, gum arabic, a pullulan, Chondroitin sulfate, methyl cellulose, a hydroxymethyl cellulose, Polysaccharide or its derivatives, such as a carboxymethyl cellulose; Polyethylene glycols 400, 1500, 4000, and 6000, a polyoxyethylene polyoxypropylene glycol, Glycols, such as a polypropylene glycol; Glycerols; polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil, such as a glycerol and polyglycerin, A polyoxyethylene polyoxypropylene blockpolymer, a polyvinyl pyrrolidone, polyvinyl alcohol, a carboxyvinyl polymer, etc. are mentioned. As for the loadings of a shape retaining agent, it is desirable to carry out to 10 – 40% of the whole pharmaceutical preparation.

[0015] As a pH regulator, a hydrochloric acid, a lactic acid, a citric acid, a phosphoric acid, a sodium hydroxide, a potassium hydroxide, sodium phosphate, a potassium hydrogen phthalate, etc. are mentioned, for example. As for pH of this pharmaceutical preparation, adjusting to 3.5–6.0 is desirable. As a solubilizing agent, potassium iodide, a sodium iodide, a glycerol, etc. are mentioned, for example. As for the loadings of a solubilizing agent, it is desirable to carry out to 0.5 – 30% of the whole pharmaceutical preparation. As for water, it is desirable that use the purified water usually used for pharmaceutical preparation, and the whole pharmaceutical preparation uses it 1 to 30%, and it is desirable to use it 5 to 20% especially.

[0016] As desirable pharmaceutical preparation of this invention, the above-mentioned powder sugar is blended 50 to 90%, 0.5 – 10% and water are blended for povidone iodine 1 to 30%, that by which pH of pharmaceutical preparation was adjusted to 3.5-6 is mentioned, and what blended 10 – 40% and/or a solubilizing agent with this for the shape retaining agent 0.5 to 30% as still more desirable pharmaceutical preparation is mentioned.

[0017] The degree of hardness of this invention pharmaceutical preparation has desirable 120g or less under the Measuring condition of the example of the after-mentioned trial, and especially its 100g or less is desirable.

[0018] Although especially the manufacturing method of this invention pharmaceutical preparation is not restricted, the approach of kneading, for example until it adds a solubilizing agent, an antimicrobial agent, and a shape retaining agent, it adds what mixed the powder sugar with which mean particle diameter differs beforehand and it becomes homogeneity, after adding pH regulator to purified water and dissolving in it is desirable.

[0019]

[Example] Next, although an imple is given and explained, this invention not limited to these examples.

[0020] The semisolid preparation for breakage skin restoration of a presentation of the example 1 following table 1 was prepared in the following process.

[0021]

[A table 1]

(Presentation) (% of the weight)

(1) Purified water 9.52 (2) citric acids 0.1 (3) sodium hydroxides 0.08 (4) povidone iodine 3.0 (5) shape retaining agents 17.3 (6) purified sucrose (mean particle diameter of 30 micrometers) 63.0 (7) purified sucrose (mean particle diameter of 300 micrometers) 7.0 [0022] (Process) (4) is added to the solution which added (2) and (3) to (1), and dissolved in it, and it stirs and dissolves in it. Next, after adding (5) and stirring, it kneaded carrying out addition candle power stirring of (6) and (7), and uniform pharmaceutical preparation was obtained.

[0023] Pharmaceutical preparation was prepared like the example 1 by the presentation shown in examples 2-6, the example 1 of a comparison, and the 2 following table 2.

[0024] The granulative feeling when saving for six months at 25 degrees C, a blot of liquid, plasticity, and a degree of hardness were evaluated about each pharmaceutical preparation of example of trial 1 examples 1-6, and the examples 1 and 2 of a comparison. The result is shown in a table 2.

[0025] A container with a measuring method diameter [ of a degree of hardness / of 60mm ] and a height of 55mm is filled up with 100g of pharmaceutical preparation, a rheometer (immobilization industrial NRM-3002 D-L) is used, and they are 25 degrees C and Stroke. 20mm, T.Speed The globular form adapter with a diameter of 10mm measured the load when invading 20mm under the conditions of 6 cm/min. [0026]

## [A table 2]

成分名	実施例 1	実施例 2	実施例3	実施例 4	実施例 5	実施例 6	比較例1	比較例2
精製白糖 30μm 300μm 600μm ポピドンコード 塩酸ク酸 クエンサ 水酸化サトリウム 保形剤 精製水	63. 0 7. 0 - 3. 0 - 0. 1 0. 08 17. 32 9. 5	70. 0 10. 0 - - - 0. 1 0. 08 10. 32 9. 5	55. 0 5. 0 - 3. 0 - 0. 1 0. 08 27. 32 9. 5	70. 0 10. 0 - - 0. 05 0. 1 0. 08 10. 27 9. 5	69. 0  1. 0 3. 0  0. 1 0. 08 17. 32 9. 5	50. 0 20. 0 - 3. 0 - 0. 1 0. 08 17. 32 9. 5	70. 0  3. 0  0. 1 0. 08 17. 32 9. 5	70. 0 - 3. 0 0. 1 0. 08 17. 32 9. 5
合計 (g)	100. 0							
ザラザラ感	無し	無し	無し	無し	無し	無し	無し	有り
液に滲み	無し	無し	無し	無し	無し	無し	無し	有り.
展延性	良い	良い	良い	良い	良い	良い	悪い	良い
硬度(g)イニシャル 25°6M	25 87	27 75	10 92	26 73	32 118	14 57	48 168	10 31

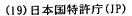
[0027] With the measuring method of the degree of hardness of the example 1 of example of trial 2 trial, aging of the degree of hardness of each pharmaceutical preparation was measured. The result is shown in  $\underline{\text{drawing 1}}$ 

[0028] In the above-mentioned examples 1 and 2 of a trial, since a degree of hardness was set to 120g or more in three months after preparation and plasticity worsened, it was hard coming to treat the pharmaceutical preparation prepared only with the powder sugar whose mean particle diameter is 30 micrometers. Moreover, although a degree of hardness is soft also at the event of six months after preparation at about 40g or less, since it was with ZARA, a feeling of an activity was bad and, as for the pharmaceutical preparation prepared only with the powder sugar whose mean particle diameter is 300 micrometers, the blot of liquid was also accepted.

[0029]

[Effect of the Invention] The semisolid preparation for breakage skin restoration of this invention has little aging of a degree of hardness, and a feeling of an activity stable and good for a long period of time is held.

[Translation done.]



# (12) 公開特許公報 (A) (11) 特許出願公開番号

# 特開平11-171779

(43)公開日 平成11年(1999)6月29日

(51) Int. Cl. 6		識別記号			FΙ				
A 6 1 K	31/70	ADA			A 6 1 K	31/70	ADA		
	9/00					9/00		V	
	9/14					33/18	ADB		
	33/18	ADB			•	9/14		L	
		審査請求	未請求	請求項の	の数 5 O	L		(全4頁)	
(21)出願番号	特願	i平9-3353	9 2		   (71)出願人	000163	3006	·	
(21) 四級電行	יענא ניון		0 2		(,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		式会社	•	
(22)出願日 平成9年(1997)12月5日					愛知県	名古屋市	中区錦3丁目6番29号		
(11)	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			(71)出願人	390031093			
						テイカ	製薬株式	会社	
						富山県富山市荒川一丁目3番27号			
					(72)発明者	稲木	敏男		
	•				静岡県	静岡県三島市西若町6-10-203			
				(72)発明者	毛利	毛利 和重			
			•			静岡県	:沼津市原	1103-8	
					(72)発明者				
		•						塚原287−1	
					(74)代理人	、 弁理士	有賀	三幸 (外3名)	

## (54) 【発明の名称】損傷皮膚修復用半固形製剤

## (57)【要約】

【解決手段】 平均粒子径の異なる粉末糖を2種以上配 合した損傷皮膚修復用半固形製剤。

【効果】 硬度の経時変化が少なく、安定で長期間良好 な使用感を保つ。

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## 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 平均粒子径の異なる粉末糖を2種以上配合したことを特徴とする損傷皮膚修復用半固形製剤。

【請求項2】 平均粒子径が $10\sim100\mu$ mの粉末糖 と平均粒子径が $150\sim800\mu$ mの粉末糖とを1:1 $\sim99:1$ の重量比で配合した請求項1記載の損傷皮膚 修復用半固形製剤。

【請求項3】 粉末糖の総配合量が50~90重量%であり、ポピドンヨードを0.5~10重量%、水を1~30重量%配合し、製剤のpHが3.5~6である請求項 101又は2記載の損傷皮膚修復用半固形製剤。

【請求項4】 更に保形剤10~40重量%を配合した ものである請求項3記載の損傷皮膚修復用半固形製剤。

【請求項5】 更に可溶化剤0.5~30重量%を配合したものである請求項3又は4記載の損傷皮膚修復用半固形製剤。

#### 【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、粉末糖を配合し、 硬度の経時変化が小さく、安定で、長期間良好な使用感 20 を保つ損傷皮膚修復用半固形製剤に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】糖は創傷治癒作用、肉芽形成作用を有することから火傷、開放創の治療に用いられている。また、近年では糖にポピドンヨード等の抗菌剤を加えた製剤が、損傷皮膚修復用製剤として用いられている [R. A. Knutson et. al.; Southern Medical Journal, Vol. 74, No.11, 1329-1335(1981)及び曽根清和ら;「病院薬学」、Vol. 10, No.5, 315-322(1984)〕。

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、このような糖を含有する製剤は、調製後経時的に硬度が増すという問題点があった。硬度の増加は展延性を悪化させ、 傷部分への塗付を困難にする。また糖含有製剤は、経時的に均一性が失われ、ザラザラした使用感となるという問題点も有していた。

【0004】糖含有製剤の硬度を下げる方法としては、糖の配合量を減少させたり、水の配合量を増加させる方法があるが、いずれの方法も製剤の上層又は下層に液の滲みが出たり、斑点が出現する等、安定性に問題があっ 40た。また、最近、糖を含有する製剤の伸展性を改善するため高濃度のグリセリンを配合する方法が報告された

(特開平9-40563号)。しかし、この方法により 得られる製剤は、糖や抗菌剤の安定性が悪く、満足でき るものではなかった。

[0005] このように、従来の糖を含有する製剤は、 硬度が増したり、安定性に問題があるものであった。従 って、本発明の目的は、硬度変化が少なく、かつ安定な 糖含有製剤を提供することにある。

[0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】このような実状において、本発明者は鋭意研究を行った結果、平均粒子径の異なる粉末糖を2種以上配合することにより、硬度の経時変化が小さく、使用感が良い、安定な製剤が得られることを見出し、本発明を完成した。

【0007】すなわち本発明は、平均粒子径の異なる粉末糖を2種以上配合したことを特徴とする損傷皮膚修復用半固形製剤を提供するものである。

[0008]

[発明の実施の形態] 本発明に用いられる粉末糖としては、例えば白糖(シュクロース)、グルコース、デキストロース、乳糖、マンニトール等が挙げられるが、日本薬局方の白糖又は精製白糖が品質の均一化のため好ましい。

【0009】粉末糖の配合量は製剤全体の50~90重量%(以下、単に「%」で示す)とすることが好ましく、特に60~80%とすることが好ましい。

[0010] 粉末糖は、その平均粒子径が $10\mu$ m $\sim$ 1 200 $\mu$ mの範囲のものが好ましく、特に $10\sim$ 100 0 $\mu$ mの範囲のものが好ましい。

【0011】また、本発明においては平均粒子径の異なる粉末糖を2種以上配合することが必要であり、このような2種の組合せとしては、平均粒子径が $10\sim100$ μmの粉末糖と平均粒子径が $150\sim800$ μmのものとの組合せが好ましく、特に平均粒子径 $15\sim80$ μmのものと平均粒子径が $200\sim400$ μmのものとの組合せが好ましく、これらの配合割合は $1:1\sim99:1$ が好ましく、特に $2:1\sim70:1$ が好ましく、更に $4:1\sim20:1$ が好ましい。

【0012】本発明の製剤は、上記粉末糖以外に必要により、抗菌剤、保形剤、pH調整剤、可溶化剤、水等の1種又は2種以上を適宜組合せて配合することができる。

【0013】抗菌剤としては、例えばポビドンヨード、塩酸クロルヘキシジン、塩化ベンザルコニウム、塩化ベンゼトニウム、セチルピリジニウムクロライド、イソプロピルメチルフェノール、硫酸ゲンタマイシン及びクロトリマゾール等が挙げられるが、ポビドンヨード、塩酸クロルヘキシジンが特に好ましい。抗菌剤の配合量は製剤全体の0.5~10%とすることが好ましい。

【0014】保形剤としては、例えば、デキストリン、アラビアゴム、ブルラン、コンドロイチン硫酸、メチルセルロース、ヒドロキシメチルセルロース、カルボキシメチルセルロース等の多糖類又はその誘導体;ポリエチレングリコール400、1500、4000、6000、ポリオキシエチレンボリオキシブロピレングリコール、ボリブロピレングリコール等のグリコール類;グリセリン、ポリグリセリン等のグリセリン類;ポリオキシエチレン硬化ヒマシ油、ポリオキシエチレンポリオキシプロピレンブロックポリマー、ポリビニルピロリドン、

50 ポリビニルアルコール、カルボキシビニルボリマー等が

3 挙げられる。保形剤の配合量は製剤全体の10~40%

【0015】pH調整剤としては、例えば塩酸、乳酸、クエン酸、リン酸、水酸化ナトリウム、水酸化カリウム、リン酸ナトリウム、フタル酸水素カリウム等が挙げられる。本製剤のpHは3.5~6.0に調整することが好ましい。可溶化剤としては、例えば、ヨウ化カリウム、ヨウ化ナトリウム、グリセリン等が挙げられる。可溶化剤の配合量は製剤全体の0.5~30%とするのが好ましい。水は、通常製剤に用いられる精製水を使用し、製剤10全体の1~30%使用することが好ましく、特に5~20%使用することが好ましい。

【0016】本発明の好ましい製剤としては、上記粉末 糖を $50\sim90\%$ 、ポピドンヨードを $0.5\sim10\%$ 、 及び水を $1\sim30\%$ 配合し、製剤のHが $3.5\sim6$  に調整されたものが挙げられ、更に好ましい製剤としてはこれに保形剤を $10\sim40\%$ 及び/又は可溶化剤を0.5\*

(組成)

- (1)精製水
- (2) クエン酸
- (3) 水酸化ナトリウム
- (4) ポピドンヨード
- (5) 保形剤
- (6)精製白糖(平均粒子径30 µm)
- (7)精製白糖(平均粒子径300μm)

【0022】(製法)(1)に(2)及び(3)を加えて溶解した溶液に、(4)を加え攪拌して溶解する。次に(5)を加えてよく攪拌した後、(6)及び(7)を添加しよく攪拌しながら練合し均一な製剤を得た。

【0023】実施例2~6、比較例1、2 下記表2に示す組成で、実施例1と同様にして製剤を調 製した。

【0024】試験例1

とするのが好ましい。

実施例1~6及び比較例1、2の各製剤について、25 ℃で6ケ月間保存した時のザラザラ感、液の滲み、展延 \*~30%配合したものが挙げられる。

【0017】本発明製剤の硬度は、後記試験例の測定条件のもとで120g以下が好ましく、特に100g以下が好ましい。

【0018】本発明製剤の製造法は特に制限されないが、例えば、精製水にpH調整剤を加えて溶解した後、可溶化剤、抗菌剤及び保形剤を添加し、予め平均粒子径の異なる粉末糖を混合したものを添加し均一になるまで練合する方法が好ましい。

[0019]

【実施例】次に実施例を挙げて説明するが、本発明はこれら実施例に限定されない。

【0020】実施例1

下記表1の組成の損傷皮膚修復用半固形製剤を下記製法 にて調製した。

[0021]

【表1】

(重量%)

9.52

0.1

0.08

3. 0

17.3

63.0

7. 0

性及び硬度を評価した。その結果を表2に示す。

【0025】硬度の測定方法

直径60mm、高さ55mmの容器に製剤100gを充填し、レオメーター(不動工業NRM-3002D-L)
30 を用い25℃、Stroke 20mm、T. Speed 6cm/minの条件下で直径10mmの球形アダプターが、20mm侵入した時の負荷を測定した。

[0026]

【表2】

成 分 名 実施例1 実施例 2 実施例3 実施例 4 実施例 5 実施例 6 比較例1 比較例2 精製白糖 63.0 70.0  $30 \mu m$ 70.0 **55.0** 69.0 50.0 70.0 300 µm 20.0 7.0 10.0 5.0 10.0 70.0 600μm ポビドンヨード 1.0 \_ 3.0 3.0 3.0 3. 0 3.0 3.0 塩酸クロルヘキシジン 0.05 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 クエン酸 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 水酸化ナトリウム 0.08 0.08 0.08 0.08 0.08 0.08 0.08 0.08 17. 32 9. 5 10. 27 27. 32 17.32 10.32 17.32 17. 32 17.32 保形剤 9.5 9.5 9.5 精製水 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 合計 (g) 100.0 ザラザラ感 無し 無し 無し 無し 無し 無し 無し 有り 液に滲み 無し 無し 無し 無し 無し 無し 無し 有り 悪い 展延性 良い 良い 良い 良い 良い 良い 良い 硬度(g)イニシャル 25°6M 10 26 73 32 25 27 48 10 14 87 75 118 92 57 168 31

#### 【0027】試験例2

試験例1の硬度の測定方法により、各製剤の硬度の経時 変化を測定した。その結果を図1に示す。

【0028】上記試験例1及び2において、平均粒子径 20が $30\mu$ mの粉末糖だけで調製した製剤は、調製後3ケ月で硬度が120g以上になり展延性が悪くなるため扱いにくくなった。また平均粒子径が $300\mu$ mの粉末糖だけで調製した製剤は、調製後6ケ月の時点でも硬度は

約40g以下で柔らかいが、ザラつきがある為使用感が 悪く、また液の滲みも認められた。

#### [0029]

【発明の効果】本発明の損傷皮膚修復用半固形製剤は、 硬度の経時変化が少なく、安定で長期間良好な使用感を 保持する。

#### 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】各製剤の硬度の経時変化を示す図である。

【図1】

